THE CA NEWSLETTER

Spring 2014

Volume 22, Number 1



TO WHAT IMPORTANT HISTORICAL EVENT DO THESE COINS RELATE? (SEE INSIDE)

Featured in this issue:

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- Fugio Restrike Dies
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- 18th Century Day Planner
- Recent Auction Results Colonial Coins
- 1776 "Quarters"
- C4 Members in the News



Stack's Bowers Galleries and C4 combine for a record-breaking event!

"My confidence in you was well-placed and the results speak for themselves."

—David M. Sundman

David M. Sundman

1309 Mount Eustis Road Littleton, New Hampshire 03561-3734

November 14, 2013

Christine Karstedt Executive Vice President Stack's Bowers, Stack's Bowers & Ponterio P.O. Box 1804 Wolfeboro, NII 03894

Dear Chris-

My sincere thanks to you, Dave Bowers, and the entire Stack's Bowers team for your expert handling of the recent sale of my Massachusetts Bay Colony silver collection at The November 2013 Baltimore Auction, Early American Coin Session 5 auction. I was lucky to be able to attend the sale last Friday night and, with the standing-room-only audience, was lucky to find an available seat! The sale was lively with many active bidders both in person and the phone and online. I am thrilled my coins have all found new homes. My favorite, the Noe 1-A New England Shilling, sold for a record-breaking \$440,000. I am more than pleased with the overall sales results of my 18-piece collection.

When I first picked up a Red Book in the early 1950s, I imagined how great it would be to own one or more of these rare and historic coins. Fifty years later, I began to collect the series at the January 2004 Florida United Numismatists show. At that point, the Stack's John J. Ford, Jr. sale of Colonial Massachusetts Bay coins was just being discussed as something on the horizon. After gaining some confidence with smaller purchases, by the time the sale rolled around nearly two years later, I thought I could be a successful bidder. I worked with John Kraljevich, and won the New England and Willow Tree shillings. Later, I added several other Ford pieces to my collection with acquisitions from Tony Terranova and others.

In the course of building the collection, I was fortunate to have the benefit of great advice along the way from Dave Bowers, Lawrence Stack, John Kraljevich, Tony Terranova, Alan V. Weinberg, Jonathan K. Kern, and Roger Siboni. Each was generous with the information and insight they'd gained in their many years in the U.S. Colonial field. Their advice and encouragement was important, as these coins are so very different from the U.S. Federal series with which I'm more familiar.



The first piece of advice and encouragement I received was from Dave Bowers, so it was natural that I turned to you and Dave when I decided to shift my collecting emphasis and sell this collection. As you know, I don't consider myself an expert at anything, but rather a student of everything. I am more of a generalist in my collecting, and I treasure my other varied collections including U.S. paper money, type coins, and large cents; New Hampshire Colonial bills and National Bank notes; ancient Roman and Greek coinage; as well as Swedish plate money, which happens to be one of my favorites.

You, Dave and the entire Stack's Bowers team did a wonderful job with this consignment, from preparing the detailed catalog descriptions and photographs, to publicizing the event and executing the sale. I felt very comfortable consigning one of my favorite U.S. coin collections to the professionals at Stack's Bowers. You and Dave were a joy to work with from beginning to end. My confidence in you was well-placed, and the results speak for themselves.

Best regards,

Sand M. Sundman

David M. Sundman





Contact a Stack's Bowers Galleries consignment director today to include your coins in an upcoming auction.



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The C4 Newsletter

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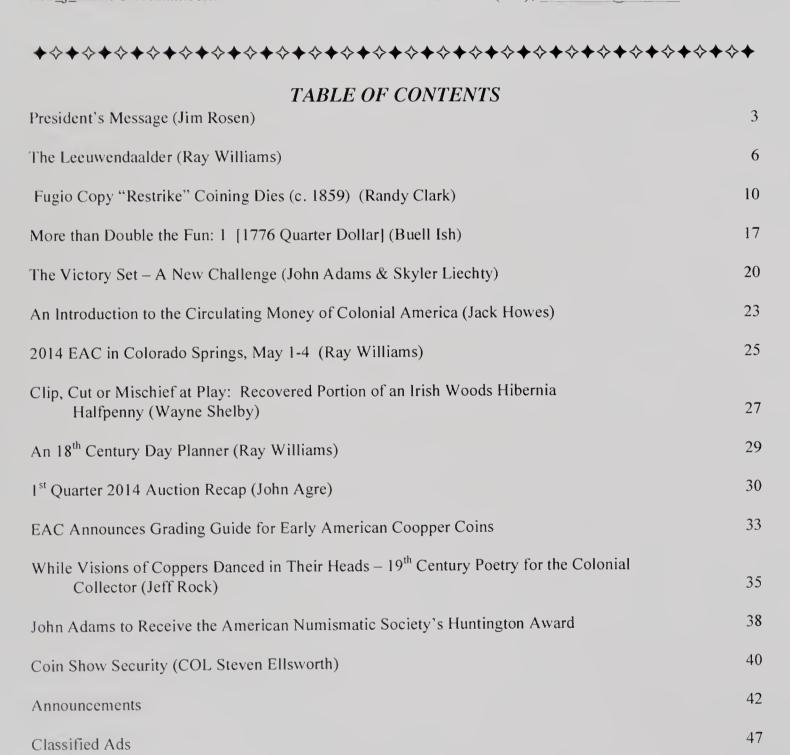
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Membership questions, address changes, and dues should be sent to Charlie Rohrer at P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA 17554. Dues are \$25 regular (including 1st class mailing of the *Newsletter*); \$10 for junior members (under 18).

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -- APRIL 2014

(Jim Rosen)

{PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE INFORMATION IN BOLD}

The purpose of these Presidential Messages that I write every three months is to keep you all up to date and informed with what we as a Board are doing to continually improve our club. I am committed, along with your Board, to not only address the needs of the membership and act on those needs, but also to make your club the leading colonial resource in the world. I realize that only about 20% of the members are able to make the annual convention and business meeting and that this newsletter is a vital link to inform the membership as to what is happening within C4. To that end, I am committed to being as transparent as possible. We, the Board, have had quarterly conference calls for a number of years now to discuss club and member issues so that we can act on them in a timely manner. I found that having one meeting a year at our convention was not as productive as I would like, and therefore I instituted the quarterly conference calls. First and foremost, this is your club and if you have any issues I want to know about them. You can communicate these issues to your regional Vice President, National VP, or me directly – our contact information is in every *Newsletter*.

With this in mind, I'd like to report on a number of activities that the Board is pursuing. As many of you know, this fall marks our 20th Convention Anniversary, not to be confused with our 25th Founding Anniversary coming up in 2018. Our first Annual Convention was held in Pennsauken, NJ in conjunction with the Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association in October, 1995. To commemorate this coming anniversary, at the convention we are planning to have a special educational program, held in conjunction with the ANS. This will be a Coinage of the Americas Conference (COAC). Topics are being discussed among myself, Ute Wartenberg-Kagan (the ANS Director), and potential speakers. As of this writing, almost all of the speakers are confirmed. As the speakers are some of the most knowledgeable individuals in pre-federal numismatics, I can tell you that this is one educational program that should not to be missed! In addition we have made Anniversary Convention lanyards and advertisement tokens to be given out at our table. So please begin to plan on attending this significant convention. The dates are October 30 - November 2, 2014. As we get closer, additional information will be placed on our website. Any questions about this convention can be communicated to me or the bourse chairman, Dennis Wierzba, at sscrosby 1@gmail.com.

Continuing on this same theme, C4 is offering corner dealer tables contiguous to our gathering space to member dealers at a significant discount, as was mentioned in detail in the last *Newsletter*. This subsidy has been overwhelmingly approved by the Board. If you have any interest in renting a table, please communicate with Dennis Wierzba quickly, as I believe that there are only a few un-rented tables left. This is our only convention of the year; it is the Board's unanimous opinion that it is extremely important that we continue to invest in our Club and doing this is just about the best

investment I can think of. This colonial-oriented gathering and dealer area is just wonderful, giving us space to photograph coins, display our exhibits, smooze and exchange ideas with our friends, while most importantly providing a safe and easy place to look at each other's coins. After all, that is what we love to do! Having colonial dealers in the same area lends a natural feel for the whole space, something we all find very appealing. [A member dealer application form can be found in this *Newsletter*.]

One of the issues that the Board is dealing with is trying to get more youth involved in colonial coins and for that matter, coin collecting in general. Today there are many youth activities that compete with coin collecting. At our C4 table this year, I asked members to register and determined that over 90% of those who attended were over 50 – and I suspect that age was probably closer to 55. Coin collecting is having a difficult time competing with the internet, X-Box 360 and all the other electronic distractions. I attended a meeting of presidents of various coin clubs at the FUN (Florida United Numismatists) show in Orlando this past January and the theme of getting youth involved in numismatics was a common thread among all the club presidents that attended. When I was young, one activity I loved was to go to the bank on Saturday mornings, get rolls of coins and head back to my father's store and fill in my Whitman blue folders - and I expect many of you can relate to this. I doubt very much that you'd find a youngster doing that today...they would much rather play video games on a 60 inch flat screen. As a FUN club member, C4 is beginning to partner with FUN to develop a presence on their website that will describe our club to thousands of collectors. This presence on their website will have links to our website. As FUN has a rather robust YN (Young Numismatist) program, I am investigating this program and am considering the development of such a program in our own club. However, after speaking to Tony Swicer, President of FUN, this program, although somewhat successful, has still not drawn the youth into numismatics the way it was hoped.

One of the problems unique to collecting colonials is their cost, which prohibits most young folks from collecting colonials unless their parents are well off or they have a well-paying job. You can collect VG Buffalos, Roosevelt dimes and Lincolns and have fun with them by placing them into Whitman holders at a modest expenditure...not so with colonials. It is hard to get excited about holding a good CT or Mass Copper in your hand, and even at that grade, not an inexpensive venture for a 15 year old. This problem does not appear to have an easy solution. I welcome any ideas and volunteers to try to address this perennial issue.

Just a reminder about the Board's idea of balancing the *Newsletter* with some basic articles. Please re-read my note on page 23 of the last *Newsletter* and consider sending in an article or collaborating with your friend.

One last note before signing off, and that is to mention an important and historic event occurring in New York City around May 16th-17th with the auction of Eric P. Newman's colonial holdings, numbering approximately 640 pieces. You can view these coins on Heritage's website or on NGC's website. Please check with Heritage Auctions for the exact timing and location of the sale and dates for lot

viewing of these coins. These coins have been off the market for the greater part of three-quarters of a century and even though there are many beautiful and expensive coins in this offering, I was quite surprised to see a rather large number of affordable colonials as well.

Stay tuned to the next issue of the Newsletter where I will discuss the development of our new website. Also, Jack Howes, National Vice-President, has produced a wonderful primer on coins that circulated in colonial America, under the tab of "Circulating Money in Colonial America" which can be found on our website and later in this Newsletter. This is a great primer to bring to coin shows or clubs as a hand out!

In closing, stay well, find fun with your hobby and truly consider trying to come to this year's historic convention.



L to R: Spencer Peck, Ray Williams, Vicken Yegparian & Bill Liatys

On Monday January 20, 2014, The New Jersey Numismatic Society celebrated it's 900th meeting. Founded in 1933, the NJNS featured Vicken Yegparian (a fellow C4 Member) as its guest speaker. Vicken was a NJNS member when he was a resident of NJ, now he is Vice President of Numismatics at Stack's Bowers in NYC. His presentation was entitled "The Medals of the Literary Society of King's College in New York, 1767-1771: The Unheralded First Civilian Medals Produced in America." King's College is present day Columbia University, of which Vicken is an alumni. He is pictured above along with three other C4 members from the NJNS.

THE LEEUWENDAALDER

(Ray Williams)



What is the significance of the pile of coins depicted on the cover of this newsletter? If you haven't guessed it, the coins are lion daalders and half-daalders and the coins in the pile total thirty daalders. Why is the sum of thirty daalders significant? If you didn't know, thirty lion daalders is the equivalent of sixty guilders, the value of the goods that the Dutch paid Native Americans to "purchase" Manhattan.

Lion daalders were very widely accepted Dutch trade coins that were especially popular in the Mediterranean region. Minted for over 135 years, starting in 1575, by fourteen different Dutch provinces and cities, lion daalders played a significant role in our own colonial commerce. They saw enough American circulation for the colony of New York to issue paper bills in 1709 denominated in "Lyon Dollars" and for several colonies to legislate their value. These coins were counterfeited, and no counterfeiter worth his salt would counterfeit a non-circulating coin.

John Kleeberg wrote an in-depth article about this coinage in the *Colonial Newsletter* (CNL) issue 152¹ and I strongly recommend reading it if you have even a passing interest in these coins. Although the Spanish and Spanish American coinage receive much more exposure in articles about our colonial economy, one of these lion daalders can easily and affordably find a place in your colonial type collection.

Getting back to the picture, in school many of us learned that the Dutch stole Manhattan from the Native Americans for \$24 in beads and trinkets. This simply isn't true. The Native Americans had no concept of land ownership. What they were agreeing to was a formal cohabitation treaty with the Dutch. They expected that if their tribe were attacked, the Dutch would come to their aide and if the Dutch were attacked, they would

reciprocate. Of course the Native Americans had no use for thirty lion daalders. Sixty guilders was just the value of the trade goods that were given in the exchange.

This is explained in detail in the excellent book, *The Island at the Center of the World* by Russell Shorto, in Part I, Chapter 3.² I highly recommend this book as it reads like a novel but still relates an accurate history of Manhattan.

As a collector, I love all aspects of colonial numismatics and have examples of coins from many different areas of the hobby. The study of lion dollars is just one of the areas that I find fascinating. What kind of coin collector would I be if I didn't share a few of my coins while I have an opportunity?

Lion dollars are generally a little larger than our silver dollars. Their designs are fairly crude in execution and are hammer struck. It is not unusual, even common, to find design elements that were not fully struck. The obverse has an image of a knight holding a shield that has a lion within. The legends have some variation of: MO. ARG. PRO. CON-FOE. BELG., ending with the mint that struck it. This is an abbreviation for a Latin legend that translates as: Silver Coin of the Province of the Confederation of Belgium. The reverse has a lion rampant (Kung Fu attack stance) surrounded by a variation of the legend: CONFIDENS.DNO.NON.MOVETVR, which translates as Confidence in the Lord is not Moved.



The coin above is a lion daalder from the city of Campen. Its basic design is typical of the series. Most daalders have the date in the legend. This coin's date, 1652, appears on the reverse. This coin holds a fascination for me in that it was struck in the same year as was our first coinage struck in the British American colonies – the

Massachusetts NE coinages. These two coinages could have circulated side by side in colonial Boston!



The coin above was struck in Zeeland and dated 1598 on the obverse. Also, the lion appears to be swimming on both the shield and in the reverse device. Because of devastating flooding in the region, the "swimming lion" was placed on Zeeland's daalders in the years of 1597 through 1599. Even today, Zeeland's airport is only six feet above sea level.



The above coin was struck in the city of Zwolle. The dates of daalders are usually in the legend. However, this one appears in the reverse field. The legends also

stray from what is usually seen. However, the big difference is in the obverse shield...there is no lion! Initially, I didn't know what icon the shield contained and guessed that it was St. George slaying the dragon, but why put a British design on a Dutch coin???

A little searching and several inquiries was all it took to find out what this symbolized. The knight with shield and sword is actually St. Michael, slaying the Basilisk. The Basilisk is a fictional character, much like a dragon, that was feared by those who were superstitious and believed in its existence. By some accounts, just looking at the Basilisk could kill a person. In the shield above, it appears as if the Basilisk is ready to give St Michael a "cheap shot!"

Why would Zwolle place this design in the shield on their coinage? Because it happened to be part of the city's seal, pictured below.



Every coin that each of us collects has a story to tell, whether it is a popular Red Book type coin or something that circulated in our colonies that is rarely discussed. I just wanted to share a little with you about why I find these coins fascinating, as I find all the "foreign" coins that circulated in England's American Colonies.

ENDNOTES

- See Kleeberg, John (August 2013). "The Circulation of Leeuwendaalders (Lion Dollars) in England's North American Colonies." The Colonial Newsletter. New York. American Numismatic Society, Vol. 53, issue 152.
- 2 See Shorto, Russell. *The Island at the Center of the World*. New York, Vintage Books (A division of Random House), 2005.

FUGIO COPY "RESTRIKE" COINING DIES (c. 1859)

(Randy Clark)

Nineteenth century Fugio copy coins, commonly known as "New Haven Restrikes," are generally available in major colonial coin sales. Their characteristically thin linked rings and unique sun rays are among features that set them apart from legitimate New Haven Fugio coins of the eighteenth century.

There is quite a bit of material written about these copy dies, their history and coins struck in silver, copper, brass and gold. A list of reference articles is shown below for readers to dive into to learn who, what, when, where and why. This article, in the interest of brevity, is to show images of the Fugio copy dies held in three New England area museums. They're fun to look at.

It is believed all five known die intended to mimic the 1787 dated original Fugios (and three whose whereabouts are unknown) used one single obverse and reverse hub. Features are so exact between die that only subtle hints or any breaks differentiate them. Damon Douglas, in his unpublished "James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers" describes his findings.

Obverses 94 through 98 are all from the same obverse hub which included upon it the devices, the lettering and the border milling. Only the punctuation, the cinquefoils, and the sundial central ornamentation were added separately to the individual dies. Thus they can be distinguished only by variations in these criteria. As a group they are readily recognized by the pointed chin of the sun dial face and by the curling decoration on the upper sides of the sun dial base.

Three obverse dies and two reverse dies are currently held in the combined holdings of Yale University, the American Numismatic Society (ANS) and the Mattatuck Museum of Waterbury, CT. One might wonder why a coining die would be present in the latter museum. Waterbury was a major industrial center in the 19th and 20th centuries specializing in brass production, including buttons and hard times tokens made at the Scovill Manufacturing Company. Check the references to see why that is relevant.

The Mattatuck Museum obverse die is listed as made of steel 12.7 mm in length (the diameter is not reported, but is inferred to be approx 34 mm). This length, if correct, is slightly shorter than the three ANS die, which come in at approx 15 mm. Eric Newman, in the latest edition of *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, shows a mirrored image of the Mattatuck die (Newman 106) to imagine what a struck coin would look like. No struck coins are known to exist.



Collection of the Mattatuck Museum (Waterbury, CT) Obverse Die (Accession X2008.1.1)

[Newman 106, Douglas 94]

Damon Douglas, in his unpublished "James Jarvis and the Fugio Coppers" discusses these dimensions as important to understanding a die. In comparing known contemporary dies with these newer copy dies Damon writes, "In contrast, the depth of the "restrike" dies is less than half the coin diameter," differentiating them from conventional coining die which are much deeper/longer than their diameter to ensure durability. Douglas surmises, "These would appear quite suitable for the stamping of extremely thin sheets into buttons and the like but to be unequal to long working life under the severer strains of the heavier pressures required to strike coins."



Courtesy of Yale University Art Gallery (New Haven, CT) Obverse Die (Accession 2001.87.4879)

[Newman 107, Douglas 95]

Another obverse die is found in the Yale University collection, essentially identical to the Mattatuck obverse die. Yale lists the construction as "Iron?", implying some uncertainty as to its composition. Eric Newman also shows an inverse image of the Yale die (Newman 107) to visualize what a struck coin would look like. No struck coins are known to exist.

It can be a little confusing how to refer to these "restrike" dies because some who researched them assigned different names. Personally, I like the work of Damon Douglas on the subject of Fugios, but others might like the more recent works of Newman, Kessler and Bowers. So, here's how to untangle some of that:

Fugio Obverse Die Location	Fugio Reverse Die Location	Douglas c. 1948	Newman c. 1950	Newman c. 2013	Face Diameter	Die Length
Mattatuck X2008.1.1		94		106		12.7 mm
Yale 2001.87.4879		95		107		
ANS 1894.6.1		96	105	105	34.3 mm	15.4 mm
Location Unknown		97	104	104		
Location Unknown		98	103	103		
	ANS 1894.6.2	UU		QQ/FF (?)	33.5 mm	14.8 mm
	ANS 1895.19.1	VV		QQ/FF (?)	33.8 mm	14.5 mm
	Location Unknown	WW	FF			

The third known obverse die is found in the American Numismatic Society collection, differentiated from the other two by a prominent crack at 12:00. Of the three obverse dies, only this ANS die was known to have actually struck coins. The ANS describes the construction as "Iron Die" and by accession number its inferred to have been donated in 1894. It is not clear why the surface of the ANS die appears mottled in the photo (relative to the Yale and Mattatuck specimens). That could be an artifact of the image. This die has a diameter of 34.3 mm, a length of 15.4 mm and a weight of 101.5 grams.

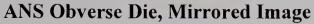


Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society (New York, NY) Obverse Die (Accession 1894.6.1)

[Newman 105, Douglas 96]

Eric Newman's book has three images of coins actually struck from this ANS obverse, a pairing he calls 105-QQ, showing a progression of the obverse die break – all found in silver. One additional image, shown below from the Notre Dame "The Coins of Early and Colonial America" website, illustrates perhaps the most advanced die state – again struck in silver.







Struck Silver Specimen

The ANS collection holds two essentially identical reverse dies, neither of which can be verified as actually having struck coins. Damon Douglas describes their relationship in his manuscript:

WW is the reverse of one of the very common specimens struck from the so-called "New Haven Restrike" dies. Two reverse dies that exactly match it have been in the American Numismatic Society's cabinet for over 55 years. Both are the products in their entirety of the same complete master hub and cannot be distinguished the one from the other. This technique of forming the entire die face, including milling, from a complete hub, itself the product of a complete master matrix, was not introduced at the Mint of the United States until the 1830's (and even for twenty years more the coin dates were added separately to the individual dies). It was not used in connection with any of the issues of the early state copper coiners nor by the makers of the contemporary Fugio dies whose die sinking labor would have been tremendously simplified had it been available to them.

These two identically matching dies have presented a problem as to how to designate them and their relationship to WW and to obverse 96 with which one of them (which one it was is now unknown) reached the Society. Since at least five dies (94 to 98) were produced from their common obverse hub it was seemed too presumptuous to assume that the two ANS reverses were the only ones produced from the reverse hub. The fact that obverse die 97 has not been located has made it seem preferable to suggest that the reverse die WW that was mated with it may also be missing. This VV and UU have been adopted to designate the two reverses in the Society collection. However the possibility of WW being either VV or UU is clearly recognized.

The writer has seen only one struck impression of obverse 96. It is of silver with a reverse identical with WW, VV and UU. For the rather slender reason that 96 and one of the latter two reached the ANS cabinet together from the same donor, we have assumed the reverse of the silver piece is from one of these two and have arbitrarily designated it as VV, while recognizing that there is an equal chance that it may have been from the other die which we have designated as UU and also that it may quite possibly have been struck instead by some die other that either.





Courtesy of the American Numismatic Society (New York, NY)
Reverse Die (Accession 1894.6.2)
Reverse Die (Accession 1895.19.1)

[Douglas UU and VV, although which is which is not clear. One might even be Douglas WW, as well.]

The point of Douglas' comments are ... he named them but can't tell them apart. Newman tries to differentiate them in his book, and is bold enough to assign one of them as FF (paired with obverse 104) and one as QQ (paired with obverse 105) but I don't find the feature(s) he mentions useful to ID which is which. Hence, I tend to agree with Douglas that it is unclear how many reverse dies were made, and which ones the ANS holds. Die 1894.6.2 has a diameter of 33.5 mm, a length of 14.8 mm and a weight of 95.7 grams. Die 1895.19.1 has a diameter of 33.8 mm, a length of 14.5 mm and a weight of 94.5 grams. Both are listed as "Iron Die".

There is so much more left to talk about with these Restrikes, but much of it has already been covered in the following references. Things like how these die were first believed to be of Jarvis mint construction, how auction appearances of Restrike coins were handled in the mid 19th century, who actually made the dies and what were their intentions, which coins are common and which are rare ... and what ties there may have been to Fugio central device hub trials observed by Sylvester Crosby and sold in the Stacks Ford Sale.

An acknowledgement goes out to Yale University (William E. Metcalf, Ben Lee Damsky Curator of Coins and Medals), the Mattatuck Museum (Suzie Fateh, Collections Manager) and the American Numismatic Society (Sylvia Karges, Curatorial Assistant) for their help securing rights to publish these images. Special thanks to Sylvia Karges for collecting dimensional information on the ANS specimens. Each museum has web links to their holdings, current as of December 2013.

Mattatuck Museum:

http://www.mattatuckcollections.org/Obj10573\$520

Yale University:

http://artgallery.yale.edu/collections/objects/fugio-cent-die

American Numismatic Society:

http://numismatics.org/collection/1894.6.1 http://numismatics.org/collection/1894.6.2 http://numismatics.org/collection/1895.19.1

References:

Q. David Bowers, *Colonial and Early American Coins*, Georgia: Whitman, 2009, pp. 314-315.

Walter Breen, *Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, NY, NY: Doubleday, 1988, pp. 150-151.

Spilman, J.C. (editor), The Colonial Newsletter, Multiple issues/authors, (various dates):

December 1968, pp. 230-242 March 1969, pp. 248-251 September 1969, pp. 269-272 May 1976, pp. 549-550 November 1984, pp. 890-895

Sylvester S. Crosby, "Notes on an Undescribed Trial-Piece Bearing Impressions of Two Hubs for a Fugio Pattern," *American Journal of Numismatics*, January 1902, pp. 76-80.

Sylvester S. Crosby, "The Fugios," *The Early Coins of America*, Boston, 1875, pp. 297-302.

Damon G. Douglas, "James Jarvis and The Fugio Coppers," Unpublished manuscript written circa 1950 and donated to the ANS in 1963, pp. 74-85.

Alan Kessler, The Fugio Cents, MA: Colony Coin, 1976, pp. 8-10.

Eric P. Newman's "19th Century Copies of 1787 Fugio Coppers," *United States Fugio Copper Coinage of 1787*, MI: Jon Lusk, 2008, pp. 74-85.

Stacks Public Auction Sale, John J. Ford Jr., Collection Part I, October 14, 2003, pp. 162-209.

MORE THAN DOUBLE THE FUN: 1

[1776 Quarter Dollar]

(Buell Ish)

As my collection has grown, I've been noticing a pattern to my acquisitions. Every coin tells a story! When it comes to colonial coins, the stories are often quite interesting and very involved. I often study a great deal before making a purchase, but once I've added a coin to my collection, I find there is still a great deal of very enjoyable reading yet to be done, not to mention all that can be learned by showing the coin and discussing it with fellow C4 members. Often this process leads to another addition to my collection. This is the "pattern" I was referring to above. The second coin also has a story to tell, but that story is enhanced due to its relationship with the coin that inspired its purchase. One coin is fun, but two related coins are MORE THAN DOUBLE THE FUN! When showing coins to non-collectors, I've also found that showing pairs of related items seems to make the tale more engaging. The person seeing the items for the first time has the chance to compare and contrast two items which helps the story come to life. I have decided to write a few articles based on this premise.

We colonial collectors are constantly discussing what constitutes a "colonial" and we are regularly searching for the best term to describe what we collect. Admittedly the term "colonial" is inaccurate when applied to state coppers, for example. For many years I have focused on New Jersey coppers often referring to them as "colonials;" however, we all know that New Jersey was no longer a colony in 1786 when New Jersey copper production was initiated. In 1776 the thirteen colonies declared unanimously "That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States." At some point I realized that my collection of "colonials" did not contain a single coin dated 1776, the most significant date in United States (as well as colonial) history. That would not do, but a study of the Redbook revealed no obvious (affordable) solution. There are of course Continental Dollars dated 1776, but they are expensive and little is known about their origin or intended monetary role. Further study revealed a great option for my collection, paper money dated 1776 was produced by numerous colonies as well as by the Continental Congress, and it was surprisingly affordable.

Before embarking on my colonial collection, I had collected early U.S. quarters. For this reason I selected a piece of paper money denominated as a "Quarter Dollar" (see Figure 1). My chosen note happens to be from Georgia. Truth be told, I didn't target Georgia. I just found an attractive "quarter dollar" note of 1776 on the bourse one day and it happened to be from Georgia. Unlike some of the high denomination notes that were produced, I expect that a quarter dollar represented an amount that would have actually circulated, a factor that was appealing to me. What would a quarter buy in 1776? This question alone makes such an acquisition enjoyable because of the avenues for study that it opens up. The obvious place to start researching such a note is Eric P. Newman's "The Early Paper Money of America." This book should be on everyone's shelf and is inexpensive. The 5th edition is under \$30 on Amazon.com, and earlier editions are even

less expensive and readily available. Among the interesting pieces of information about the Georgia notes of 1776 that Newman provides relates to their declining print quality, "James Johnston who had been the official colony printer since 1763 remained loyal to England during the American Revolution and his shop, after confiscation, was operated by inexperienced personnel." With the help of the Newman book, I've been able to decipher the three signatures on my note: Benjamin Andrew, Samuel Saltus, and Nehemiah Wade. Via the Internet, I have learned that Benjamin Andrew was President of the Rebel Council, Samuel Saltus was a committeeman, and Nehemiah Wade was the Rebel Treasurer. This information comes from "The History of Georgia: Revolutionary epoch" by C.C. Jones, available on Google Books.

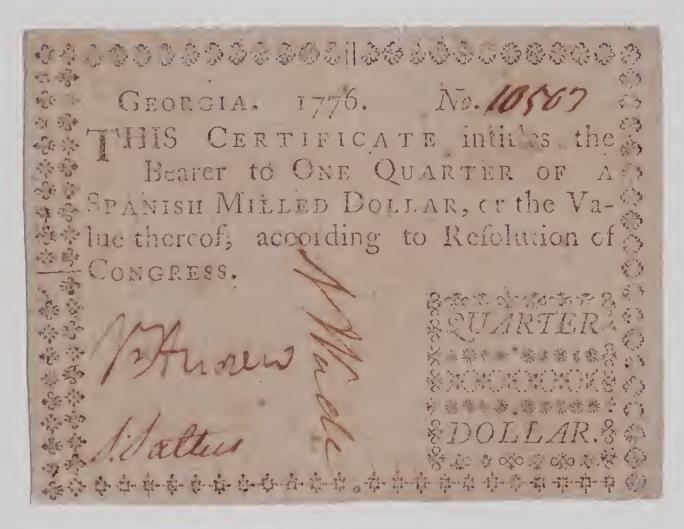


Figure 1. 1776 Georgia Quarter Dollar, uniface, Newman (e) "Two adjacent vertical lines in center of top border."

This note provides a major clue about what people in the colonies were using for money. Within the body text, the quarter dollar is further described as "One Quarter of a Spanish Milled Dollar." Prior to 1776 Georgia notes were denominated according to the British system, in Pounds Sterling, etc. It is surely no coincidence that the Declaration of Independence and the beginning of the switch away from British denominations on Georgia notes occurs in the same year! "The denominations are quite 'odd' and 'numerous' in the 1776-1777 period and include \$1/10, 1/5, 1/4, 1/3, 2/5, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17 and 20 as well as eight denominations in pounds, shillings and pence."

To pair with the Georgia note I searched out the Spanish milled quarter dollar illustrated here (see Figure 2). I could have selected a cut quarter of an 8 Reales pieces - 2 bits of a piece of eight. The piece I selected for my collection is a 2 Reales coin also dated 1776 and minted in the new world, in Mexico City to be exact. As a "Spanish Colonial" it is a perfect fit in a colonial collection. In addition to the date, the obverse reads "CAROLUS III DEI GRATIA", Charles III by the Grace of God. The reverse reads, "HISPAN ET IND REX M (with small circle above) 2R FM". This is abbreviated Latin meaning: King of Spain and the Indies, Minted in Mexico City, denomination 2 Reales, Assayer FM (joint assayers Francisco Antonio de la Peña and Manuel de la Peña). The circle above the M was used to differentiate the Mexico City mint from the Madrid mint which used an M with a small crown above it. This is exactly the coin that the Georgia note was intended to be a stand-in for in commerce.



Figure 2. 1776 2 Reales, Mexico City mint mark (circle above M), assayer FM Photograpy: Jack Howes

ENDNOTES

¹ Newman, 3rd edition, p. 119.

² Ibid.

THE VICTORY SET – A New Challenge

(John Adams & Skyler Liechty)

Writing in the November, 1867, issue of *The American Journal of Numismatics*, William Sumner Appleton issued a challenge: he listed eleven related medals, announced that he had collected a complete set, and challenged others to do likewise. Appleton's List, which he calls "American Peace Medals" and which we have rechristened "The Victory Set," embraces the three years 1781 through 1783. It was in this period, having won the seminal "Battle of Yorktown," that the United States sought to establish commercial relations (half the medals) at the same time that the Congress was attempting to negotiate a formalized peace treaty with Britain and France (the other half).

Speaking of peace medals, the American version (Appleton #10 illustrated below) will prove of particular interest to collectors of Colonial coinage. The piece is clearly related in both design and execution to the Continental Dollar, yet very little has been written about it. Researching this enigmatic medal will be as important a challenge as collecting the Victory Set.

Whereas only a few collectors have met Appleton's challenge since it was made, the availability of the Internet now makes the searching out of R-7's a more doable task. A persistent searcher might not complete the task in one year but he or she could certainly do so over several years. The cost of achieving such an epic accomplishment is relatively low – roughly \$50,000 if one goes with a Libertas Americana in bronze; another \$15,000 if one trades up to a Libertas in silver. By way of comparison, a Sommer Island Shilling is listed in the 2011 *Guide Book* at \$60,000 in VF.

TABLE 1							
Appleton Number	Betts Number	Date	Metal	Weight	Diameter	Rarity	Average Price
1	615	1781	AR/AE	781 gns	47.6 mm	R-5	\$25,000 / \$8,500
2	602	1782	AR	454 gns	44 mm	R-4	\$2,000
3	603	1782	AR	438 gns	44.9 mm	R-5	\$3,000
4	604	1782	AR	426 gns	45 mm	R-4	\$2,000
5	605	1782	AR	217 gns	33.6 mm	R-6	\$1,000
6	606	1782	AR	201 gns	32 mm	R-6	\$4,000
7.	607	1782	AR/AE	201 gns	34.3 mm	R-5	\$2,000/\$1,000
8	608	1783	AR/WM	392 gns	45 mm	R-4	\$3,500 / \$2,500
9	610		AR/WM	294 gns	42- 43 mm	R-4	\$3,000 / \$1,000
10	614	1783	WM	341 gns	40 mm	R-7	\$25,000
11	611	1783	AE	577 gns	41.8 mm	R-7	\$1,000

Completion of the Victory set will bring with it far more than the satisfaction of meeting a truly difficult challenge. Beginning with the Libertas Americana, most of the medals are flat out gorgeous. More than aesthetics, there are important lessons to be learned about the formative years of our Republic. Any collector who has the courage and curiosity to undertake this challenge will almost certainly make side-trips into the *Jefferson Papers*, the *Adams Papers*, *The Diplomatic Correspondence of the American*

Revolution and other such enlightening detours. No one who undertakes this voyage will emerge unlearned.

Each of the eleven medals is worthy of a chapter of its own. In the interest of space, here are summary descriptions:

<u>Appleton 1</u> – The famous Libertas Americana needs no introduction. It sits at the very top of the listings by Dave Bowers' and Katie Jaegers' 100 Most Important American Medals and Tokens. It is the personal creation of Benjamin Franklin.

Appleton 2 – The Dutch state of Frisia (Freisland) issued this medal, the first official recognition of the newly independent United States, seen on the obverse as an Indian maid.

<u>Appleton 3</u> – Holland receives John Adams as envoy. On the obverse America is depicted as an Indian queen and, on the reverse, Britain is portrayed by a unicorn that has broken its horn against a rock.

<u>Appleton 4</u> – Treaty of Commerce between Holland and the United States. The obverse features a sculpted figure of Fame on a cloud embracing co-equal shields with the arms of the two countries.

<u>Appleton 5</u> – Smaller version of the same.

<u>Appleton 6</u> - Holland's pledge of good faith. On the obverse, the United States is portrayed by a man in classic dress holding a flag that must be one of the earliest renditions of the Stars and Stripes.

<u>Appleton 7</u> – Holland declares America free. The reverse features a barge from the mast of which the flags of Holland and America are gracefully draped.

<u>Appleton 8</u> – Peace of Versailles, the signatories being America, France, Britain, Spain and Holland. This is the other "Libertas Americana," that legend appearing atop the obverse. Both sides replete with classical devices.

<u>Appleton 9</u> – Treaty of Paris, same five signatories. Peace, holding an olive branch, greets America who stands, holding a staff above which a Phrygian cap.

<u>Appleton 10</u> – *Felicitas Britannia et America*. This relatively crude medal was no doubt made in America, with the reverse showing many of the same features found on the Continental Dollar. #42 on listings of 100 Most Important Medals.

<u>Appleton 11</u> – Treaty of Paris, French version. Showing sophisticated workmanship, it features a portrait of Louis XVI on the obverse that, for some reason, comes only in bronze.





Libertas American – Appleton 1 Photo Courtesy Stack's Bower's Gallery





Holland receives John Adams as envoy – Appleton 3 Photo Courtesy Stack's Bower's Gallery





Felicitas Britannia et America – Appleton 10 Photo Courtesy The British Mesuem

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CIRCULATING MONEY OF COLONIAL AMERICA

An introduction to the circulating money of Colonial America: the primary coins used by colonists. There is an interesting story behind each type in this fascinating period of North American history. All of these coins are collectible. Many of the coins pictured on these pages can be found on eBay or from dealers that specialize in colonials and can be purchased for under a \$100 in lower grades, exceptions being the Massachusetts silver.

Spanish Cobs and Milled Dollars, were the principal coins of the American colonists. Mexico City (oM) and Santo Domingo (SP) were the first mints in North America. When the Mexico mint began operation in 1535, Hernán Cortés was still living

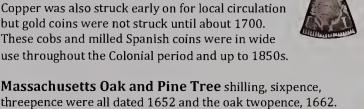


in Mexico though no longer the Governour of New Spain -conquerors rarely follow orders well. Cortes' palace was seized by the new Viceroy



Sometimes a Spanish milled dollar was cut into smaller pieces or bits. Two reales, another common fraction, was also known as two bits. Copper was also struck early on for local circulation but gold coins were not struck until about 1700. These cobs and milled Spanish coins were in wide

(Antonio de Mendoza) for the mint location! The primary denomination was eight (8) reales and its fractions (4,2,1,½). For the first two hundred years the struck coins tended to be very crude and became known as cobs (macuquina). Large numbers have been recovered from wrecks of the Spanish treasure fleet. Milled coinage began in Mexico City in 1734.









Massachusetts Oak and Pine Tree shilling, sixpence, threepence were all dated 1652 and the oak twopence, 1662. John Hull and Robert Sanderson, the first American Silversmiths, authorized by the Bay Colony struck these coins in Boston from 1652 till the early 1680s. While never authorized by England, they circulated widely until end of 18th century. The Oak and Pine tree shillings were also known as Bay Colony or Boston money.







Dutch Lion Dollars (Leeuwendaalder), an important Dutch trade coin first minted in Holland in 1575. Thought to have circulated in New Amsterdam during the Dutch period but lately shown to have circulated primarily from New York south to the Carolinas from the 1690s to 1730s; after the British took New Amsterdam from the Dutch (1664) and renamed it New York after the Duke of York, later King James II of England.

French coinage for New (Nouvelle) France, at its peak early in 18th century the territory, extended from Newfoundland to the Rocky Mountains and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. France, unlike England, on occasion tried to supply colonists with small change from the 1640 counter-stamping of old douzains to the French Colonies coppers of 1767. Ceded to England and Spain in 1763.







American

Plantations(10), 1/24 real, 100% tin. First authorized coinage for the American colonies struck in 1688. British made but denominated in a Spanish unit because Spanish coins were the standard in use. Tin crumbles in freezing temperatures and these are rarely found without tin pest. Probably had only modest circulation as many are well worn.

For more information contact Colonial Coin Collectors Club at www.colonialcoins.org Author: J. Howes. Photographs: J. Howes, N. Rothschild.

William Wood's coinage for North America and Ireland - Rosa Americana and Hibernia coppers. Rosas were not well received by the colonists and had limited circulation. The Rosas were struck in a compound metal called Bath metal. The Hibernias for other reasons were not well received in Ireland. There is debate on how







many Hibernias were shipped to the American colonies. Dated from 1722-24.



British regal halfpence and contemporary counterfeits or coppers. British regal halfpence and farthings were long the mainstay of small change but were driven out of commerce by ever increasing amounts of light weight counterfeits. Machin's Mills the home of Col. Thomas Machin, a revolutionary war hero, was one source of locally produced light weight counterfeits. Machin's Mills varieties are all quite distinctive. Massive numbers of other light weight counterfeit coppers were shipped to the American colonies in the 1770s and 80s. This is an area of active research.







Confederation era state copper coinage: Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut and New Jersey. Vermont and Connecticut were the first states to begin striking coppers in 1785. New Jersey followed in 1786 and Massachusetts in 1787. All ceased (officially) in 1788. Many varieties exist - Vermont (39 varieties), Connecticut (355), New Jersey (144), and Massachusetts (51). Abel Buell and the Company for Coining Coppers were responsible for legally struck Connecticuts. James Jarvis eventually bought a controlling interest. Matthias Ogden, Walter Mould, Albion Cox and Thomas Goadsby were authorized to strike 3 million NJ coppers and it appears that they eventually did from at least three mints in New Jersey and possibly a couple more in New York.

Reuben Harmon of Rupert, Vermont was authorized to strike coppers for Vermont. Eventually he sold an interest to the Machin's Mills partnership. Massachusetts chose to establish a state mint and appointed Joshua Wetherle as mintmaster. He hired Joseph Callender and Jacob Perkins to engrave dies.







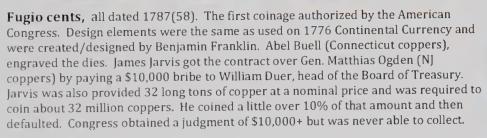














For more information contact Colonial Coin Collectors Club at www.colonialcoins.org Author: J. Howes. Photographs: J. Howes, N. Rothschild.

2014 EAC IN COLORADO SPRINGS, MAY 1-4

(Ray Williams)

The EAC Convention is upon us again. EAC is the sister club from which C4 was spun off. The club still has a significant presence in the colonial community as many C4 members are enrolled in both clubs and many EAC dealers are also C4 dealers or have significant colonial inventory.

This year the convention will be held at The Doubletree Hotel, 1775 E Cheyenne Mountain Blvd., in Colorado Springs, Colorado. It starts on Thu., May 1 and runs through Sun., May 4. The schedule is provided below. (Please verify the times and room locations at the convention as things can always change.) I hope to see many C4 friends there.

You'll notice in the convention schedule that on Thursday evening there is a "Colonial Happening." This event is open to all and is an hour or two of fun. Please consider bringing some colonials with you. At this event, coins are projected up on a screen and all present have an opportunity to learn, comment, ask questions, etc.

In the past, we have held a C4 meeting early on Saturday morning. This year, we have a Friday noon slot. Hopefully we'll have good attendance. This is not one of those boring business meetings. Typically, the C4 officers present will update the attendees with what's happening behind the scene with C4 publications, the website, medals, etc. Questions will be taken from the floor, and it evolves into a social time where we talk hobby. Please plan to attend. There are several talks not on the schedule concerning Large Cents (Late Dates, 1839 Cents and 1816 Cents), so please check the official schedule for these events.

Lastly, EAC recently published its first book: Grading Guide for Early American Copper Coins. It will be released at the convention. On Friday morning, the four authors will be discussing the book with the public and there will be book signings. There is a section in the book about grading colonials! It will be interesting to see how the colonial section will be received – with accolades or tomatoes (or both). I expect that there will be a lot of internet chat group discussion about grading after the book is in collector hands. This is my first attempt at being a co-author, and could I have picked a more controversial topic than grading? Actually, Chuck Heck contacted me about getting involved with this book, and can anyone say no to Chuck?

If any of you plan to attend and we've never met, please find me and introduce yourself. Those that know me can hide behind a column when you see me coming. LOL! I'm looking forward to a good time. I'm privy to an advanced list of dealers setting up – many of whom have set up at C4 in Boston in the past. The drive down the road to visit ANA, and the speakers... I know it'll be a good time for all. See you there.

2014 EAC Convention Schedule

	Thursday May 1	
9:00 AM - Noon	Grading Seminar	Cripple & Fountain Creeks
11:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Registration	Outside Grand Ballroom
5:00 PM - 7:00 PM	Reception	Colorado Springs Ballroom
8:00 PM - 10:00 PM	Colonial Happening	Fountain Creek
8:00 PM - 10:00 PM	Half, Large Cent, JRCS Happenings	Cripple & Cherry Creeks
	Friday May 2	
8:00 AM - 4:00 PM	Registration	Outside Grand Ballroom
9:00 AM - 5:00 PM	Bourse & Exhibits open; Lot Viewing	Grand Ballroom
10:00 AM -11:00 AM	Release of new EAC Grading Guide	Three Creeks
Noon - 1:00 PM	C4 Meeting (open to public)	Fountain Creek
1:00 PM - 3:30 PM	Road trip to ANA	
6:00 PM - 8:00 PM	Dinner	Colorado Springs Ballroom
8:00 PM - 11:00 PM	Keynote Speakers: "Early Copper in 3-D" - Del Bland, Denis Loring, Darwin Palmer	Colorado Springs Ballroom
	Saturday May 3	
7:30AM-10:00AM	EAC Board Meeting	Cherry Creek
8:00AM-4:00PM	Registration	Outside Grand Ballroom
8:00AM-9:00AM	Bourse open to dealers only	Grand Ballroom
9:00AM - 5:00PM	Bourse & Exhibits open; Lot viewing	Grand Ballroom
2:00 PM	"Why the ANA Matters to Copper Collectors: A History Lesson" - John Kraljevich	Cripple & Fountain Creeks
3:00 PM	"What Do Rarity Ratings REALLY Mean?" - Bill Eckberg	Cripple & Fountain Creeks
7:30PM - 1:00 AM	EAC Sale	Colorado Springs Ballroon
	Sunday May 4	
0.00414 11.00414	EAC Annual Meeting	Colorado Springs Ballroon
9:00AM - 11:00AM	8	
9:00 AM - 2:00 PM	Registration	Outside Grand Ballroom Grand Ballroom

CLIP, CUT OR MISCHIEF AT PLAY:

RECOVERED PORTION OF AN IRISH WOODS HIBERNIA HALFPENNY

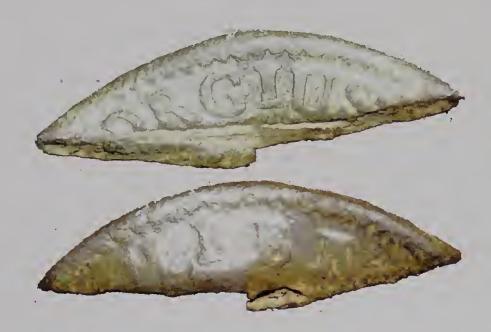
(Wayne H. Shelby)

NOVEMBER 2013: An interesting recovery was unearthed in Burlington County New Jersey by friend and metal detectorist Dave Stewart. Dave recently joined C4 and has accompanied me in a number of treks thru farm fields and woods in search of colonial coins.

One specific location has yielded a number of early coins including the following:

- Irish James II halfpenny
- Irish William III halfpenny
- 1735 English George II halfpenny
- The most recent find: Cut portion of an Irish Woods Hibernia halfpenny.

At first glance this last listed coin may appear as a cut piece however, a second glance may reveal a clipping. In worst case scenario, it may have been the result of mischief at play.



The cut portion is not dated and exhibits smooth surfaces with a nice green patina. The obverse reveals part of the legend "ORGIUS" in (GEORGIUS) and the reverse reveals part of the legend "HIBER" in (HIBERNIA).

A weight comparison was established between the cut portion and coin in whole thru utilizing Sydney F. Martin's published work titled *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood - 1722–1724*.

As outlined on page 120, Table 4-4 (Parameters of Hibernia Halfpence):

WEIGHT IN GRAINS FOR HIBERNIA HALFPENCE BY YEAR

	1722	1723	1724			
Number in Sample	113	534	63			
Maximum Weight	144.2	133.2	137.8			
Minimum Weight	78.1	83.7	92.6			
Mean Weight	113.99	111.17	114.00			
Cut portion as a % of						
Mean*	12.880%	12.562%	12.882%			
*Cut portion weighs 11.3 grains.						

An approximate cut of 12.5% as illustrated above multiplied by 8 pieces equals 100% (one whole Woods Hibernia halfpenny). Each cut piece equals ¼ of a farthing which may have provided the necessary means to settle a small transaction at a time in our colonial history when small change was difficult to obtain.

On the flip side of this research, the cut portion of the Wood's Hibernia halfpenny may simply be a clipping. It was common practice at the time to shave off or clip small portions/slivers from specie as an act of debasement. The bounty was melted down to forge new specie at a profit. However, only so large a piece may be clipped from a coin and ensure its return and acceptance in commerce.

Since the recovered portion of the Wood's Hibernia halfpenny equals that of a quarter farthing in weight, clippings may not be the answer to this puzzle. It has been noted that small change in colonial America was worth twice that in England, if so, the quarter farthing would have been valued as half a farthing thereby doubling its worth in commerce.

Mischief play may be the answer for the fractional piece of Wood's Hibernia halfpenny; however, an individual with destructive intentions would more than likely scratch, hole, gouge or deface the image of the ruler than take the time and effort to cut thru a coin.

Even though this mystery remains unsolved, it appears this piece was cut for use as fractional currency.

ENDNOTE

¹ Martin, Sydney F., The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724), page 120, Table 4-4. Physical Parameters of Hibernia Halfpence. (Copyright 2007).

AN 18th CENTURY DAY PLANNER

(Ray Williams)

In this day of schedules being kept in day planners, palm pilots and blackberries, I was surprised to come across a similar item from 1783. This Calendar Medal is brass, 38 mm in diameter and weighs 218.3 grains. At a glance, an Englishman could view a calendar for the year 1783, religious holidays, the birth dates of the king, queen and prince. Even the phases of the moon for the entire year are supplied! What more could the 18th century person want to know??? In the bottom right corner of the calendar the issuer is identified as James Davies of Birmingham. This gives me the opportunity to research Davies and his significance for the time period.





1st QUARTER 2014 AUCTION RECAP

(John Agre)

After a jam-packed 2013 numismatic auction schedule during which an embarrassment of colonial riches were offered in a seemingly endless procession of rare, cool, and/or high grade coins, one might have assumed that we had pretty much seen it all.

Um, not quite. While the start of 2014 did not bring with it a reprise of the vast collections of Mssrs. Royse, Craige and Sundman, there was still some pretty cool stuff offered in the requisite Stack's-Bowers, Heritage and Goldberg auctions, but rather than just list everything that sold with prices realized, I thought it might be more fun this time to delve deeply into some of the interesting results during the quarter — noting that 'interesting' does not have to mean expensive.

Though sometimes it does. Like lot #5100 at Heritage's FUN Show auction in early January, the Brasher Doubloon in an NGC MS63 holder about which some glass-half-full people had been prognosticating a sales price of 7, 10 or even 15 million dollars. And a lot of those prognosticators seemed to be in the room come auction night, as it was SRO to the extent that your author was forced to stand behind a tall person and directly next to a trash can which could best be described as 'inelegant.'

And then the bidding began (well, sort of) as the coin languished at an opening of \$3,600,000, advanced haltingly with a couple of small percentage increment jumps and then hammered down for \$3,900,000 a minute or two later, for a total of \$4,582,000 with "the juice." That was actually about \$300,000 more than I expected (since I personally didn't think it would advance over the starting bid). Why not? Well, here's my thinking:

- 1. The last public auction of a specimen with the EB punch on the wing was at Heritage in 2005 where an NGC AU55 hammered for \$2,100,000.
- 2. I don't think numerical grades matter greatly on these coins.
- 3. I did not see the market for these having expanded 3, 4 or 7-fold since 2005.
- 4. The publicized private sale of the Brasher Doubloon with the EB punch on breast for some \$7 million in recent years was interesting, but not an indicator in my opinion of an actual market value.
- 5. NGC announcing this was a \$10 Million coin when it was certified does not mean that someone actually wanted to pay that much for it, or would be forced to by a just slightly less aggressive underbidder.
- 6. The sale of the SP66 1794 Dollar for \$10 million does not mean that all megacoins are suddenly worth \$10 million dollars, or even that they are worth more than they were before that highly publicized January 2013 auction.
- 7. \$4,582,500 is still a very, very large amount of money for a coin.

So what could have been celebrated as a great result seemed instead like a bit of a letdown, which I don't think was fair to the coin or the owner (who did pretty darn well on it through the years) or the auction house, which presented it expertly with a superb description.

The next offering came at the Stack's-Bowers Americana auction in January, including two in particular I want to dish about:

Lot #2, a 1662 Oak Tree Twopence with slightly unusual color graded as AU58 by PCGS. It brought \$19,750, which was a strong result for that coin in my opinion, but a far cry from when this same coin was sold unslabbed as lot #63 in the Ford sale in October 2005 where it was described as Unc, lauded as a gem, and realized \$34,500. So next time someone wants to tell you that slab grades are too liberal, you can cite this coin to demonstrate that all grading is subjective, whether it comes verbalized during a whist match, written on a label in a slab, or printed in the pages of a catalog or reference book.

Then later there was lot #330149, a seemingly non-descript and quite low-grade (for the issue) Bolen copy of a 1785 Inimica Tyrannis Americana Confederatio token which realized a totally normal \$305.50. What could possibly be noteworthy about this coin? Well, it may well have experienced the greatest fall from grace of any colonial sold during the quarter (or possibly the last several hundred quarters), since this exact same piece was previously offered publicly in the 1947 Buffalo ANA auction, lot #619, where it was described as a genuine Confederatio, called "Excessively rare" and estimated at \$750 (a bit higher than the \$600 estimate on the TWO George Clinton Cents in that auction) despite the fact that it displays the tell-tale Bolen dot in the Y of Tyrannis, and its combination of the AMERICANA obverse and Large Circle of Stars reverse does not exist as a real coin. Oh well. I wonder who bought it in 1947, and where it resided all these years?

Next followed a smallish Goldberg Pre-Long Beach colonial offering in which lot #238, a lovely 1724 Hibernia Farthing in a PCGS AU58 holder realized \$2,350. That was notable to me because for most of the last decade (say post-Ford VII in 2005) I can recall seeing a grand total of one decent example of this issue, and this piece represents now the 6th nice one to come to market in the last year. Admittedly 4 of those came in one fell swoop in the Craige sale last year, but still, that strikes me as a bit odd.

On to the Heritage Auction in New York in early February, where in a smallish 25-coin offering one result stood out to me:

That would be lot #3005, the 1787 New York Excelsior, Eagle Left, in a PCGS VF Details 'Environmental Damage' holder. Now, that coin was not exactly beautiful, but its selling price of just \$2,115 seemed to me to be surprisingly low, and reaffirmed that while the prices of high end colonials have soared in recent years, impaired coins like this piece might well have brought more money 10 years ago.

At another Heritage Auction, this at the ANA show in Atlanta, we saw a bevvy of old and new friends.

With our first lot of interest being #3690, a charming Maryland Lord Baltimore 4 pence pedigreed to Doyle Galleries 1983 sale of the Loye Lauder Collection (and apparently never auctioned since then) which brought \$25,850 to your delighted author. And while that piece was not perfect, it was a lot better than some of the holed and plugged pieces that have come to market in straight-graded holders, sold for low prices and unfortunately confused the Groat market through the years. Reminding all of us to buy the coin, not the holder.

This was followed minutes later by lot #3693, the magnificent Elephant Token pedigreed to the 1996 Eliasberg auction at a seemingly fair \$30,550. That was juuuust a bit higher than the \$23,500 this same coin brought when last sold as lot #423 in the Stack's-Bowers auction in March 2013. So did the market climb that much in a year? Nah – a better explanation is that auctions are inefficient and unpredictable things, with the timing of the sale, the presence (or absence) of items competing for bidder dollars and even the position of a coin in the catalog all having a significant impact on prices realized. For this coin I do favor that last explanation, since in 2013 this coin was placed in the way back of the colonial session after a slew of Craige coins, while in the more recent sale it was given the prime billing it deserved.

And what of lot #3016, a regular old 1787 Fugio New Haven Restrike in Brass in a PCGS MS64 holder which brought \$5,287.50? That seemed very strong to me, especially considering that the last one of these to sell in the same grade PCGS holder was in November 2013 at Stack's-Bowers where lot #4276, a different example, brought just \$1,997.50. Maybe all of the same reasons listed above apply here? Or maybe strong buyers of Fugio Restrikes are more apt to bid at Heritage? Hey, we may never know.

We were then on to the last significant auction of the quarter, which took place at Stack's-Bowers in March in Baltimore and containing more interesting coins to discuss:

Lot #364, the 5th known 1787 Machin's Mills Vlack 13-87CT discovered in 2013 in an accumulation of low-end type material owned by a retired couple who are not numismatists and didn't know what they had, then vetted on the PCGS forum and offered here where it sold for \$11,750. Not a bad haul for what the owners thought was a worthless old token.

Much later lot #2005, a lovely, originally toned silver Libertas Americana Medal graded NGC MS62 realized \$111,625. I note that that is about the same amount as a number of like-graded but less original and clearly inferior examples have brought in recent years.

Lot #2060, an original silvery blue and rose-toned 1783 Washington Draped Bust Restrike in Silver housed in a shiny new PCGS holder where it was inexplicably labeled as copper and described as "BN" (i.e., brown). Now, I'll admit I was the buyer of that

item, and that I never even noticed the errant holder (which makes three of us: PCGS, your author, and Stack's-Bowers, who posted a picture of that holder label on the online catalog listing). For a moment there at lot pick-up when I finally looked at the slab I thought I might have made a very large mistake, but there was indeed a silver coin in there (to my great relief).

So I can rest easy and look forward to the next few months, where a lot of fresh new colonials will be coming to market, records are sure to be broken, winning bidders will be overjoyed, auction houses will clean up and, most importantly there will be rich fodder for the Q2 colonial auction recap.

EAC ANNOUNCES GRADING GUIDE FOR EARLY AMERICAN COPPER COINS

(From the Editor's Desk)

Congratulations are in order for our fellow copper enthusiasts. Early American Coppers, Inc. (EAC) has announced the upcoming publication of its first book, "Grading Guide For Early American Copper Coins." This profusely-illustrated, 192-page hardcover book fully describes the process of grading early American copper coins as practiced by collectors and specialists.

In addition to the fact that C4 past-president, Ray Williams, is one of its four coauthors (along with Bill Eckberg, Robert Fagaly and Dennis Fuoss), of particular interest to C4 members is the full chapter is devoted to standards for grading Confederation era state copper coins (Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey coppers and Massachusetts cents and half cents) and Fugio cents.

The EAC press release states that, because copper coins were the money of the people and were heavily used in commerce, because they are heavy and soft, and because copper is more reactive to oxidation than silver or gold, they received more wear and damage than early gold and silver coins. Many stayed in circulation until they were unrecognizable due to wear or corrosion. Yet, because these coins were the money of the fledgling United States, and because the insults that plagued them add to their charm, the collectors of early copper are among the most dedicated and involved in all of numismatics. Nevertheless, grading standards of early copper specialists differ from the commercial standards in the rest of US numismatics. Moreover, the different way that they account for damage to coins from that used by the rest of numismatics adds an extra level of complexity. This book addresses that complexity and concern by describing the

grading standards and processes used by specialists and comparing them to the commercial standards and processes used in the rest of numismatics, with the goal of making copper collecting easier, more enjoyable and more fulfilling for all.

According to the press release, Grades from About Good to Mint State (and higher Mint State grades, where such coins exist) of nearly all series are illustrated by full color photos twice the diameter of the coin. Most of the images have been taken, with permission, from auction lot archives. The book addresses in detail where wear patterns vary for different half and large cent head types and even dates and some varieties, where applicable. Of particular importance, is an illustrated explanation of the differences between the traditional technical sharpness standards used in EAC and those used commercially. In addition, about 20 pages are devoted to illustrating, explaining and clearly describing the process of "net grading" used by specialists to account for post-striking damage in determining a grade. Since defects impact the grade of higher-grade coins more severely, net grading is described for each sharpness grade from Good to Mint State. Large color photos identify the defects that lead to the net grade.

The press release adds that chapters also directly address the history of the grading of early coppers, the differences between technical and market grading, authentication, the handling and preservation of early coppers, and factors other than grade that affect value.

Pre-publication praise from key specialists has been high for the new book, with several expressions of gratitude that EAC grading standards that take years to master and that can be perceived as inaccessible or even "mysterious," are finally codified. (The EAC discussed the need for such a guide at its first club meeting in 1969.) Bob Grellman, cataloguer of copper coins for Ira and Larry Goldberg, Auctioneers and longtime friend of C4, summed it up nicely, saying: "Where was this book when I needed it over 50 years ago? It would have saved me from so many bad decisions when buying early coppers. While no book alone can be an adequate substitute for experience, the authors have done a remarkable job simplifying the very complicated subject of 'EAC Grading'. Grading disagreements will not disappear, of course, but at least this book can help focus our thinking on the matter. I am proud to have been a part of this landmark project."

It will be available to members at the EAC convention in Colorado Springs, CO, May 1-4, 2014 and to the public immediately thereafter. The cover price will be \$54.95 plus \$5 P&H. EAC or C4 members in good standing will get a \$5 discount. Members purchasing the book at the EAC convention will pay only \$45. All proceeds from the book will go to EAC to support its educational and outreach activities.

An order form can be downloaded at: http://eacs.org/Book%20Invoice.pdf. A full-page ad can be downloaded at: http://eacs.org/Grading%20Guide%20ad.pdf. For additional information including ordering for resale, please contact http://eacs.org/Book%20Invoice.pdf. A full-page ad can be downloaded at: http://eacs.org/Grading%20Guide%20ad.pdf. For additional information including ordering for resale, please contact http://eacs.org/Grading%20Guide%20ad.pdf. For additional information including ordering for resale, please contact http://eacs.org/html.new.pdf.

WHILE VISIONS OF COPPERS DANCED IN THEIR HEADS

19th Century Poetry for the Colonial Collector

(Jeff Rock)

Like most collectors, I often marvel how the sheer number of books, auction catalogues and the like seem to occasionally outnumber the coins I own (surely these books breed when the lights are out and no one is watching)! Also, like most collectors, I promise myself that I will SURELY get to those piles of auction catalogues, stacked up in precarious leaning towers on my office floor. Or finally get around to organizing the books on my shelves in some way, shape or form that might...just might!...allow me to find a reference that I am looking for without hunting and searching for hours at a time. With the usual slow-down in coins during the summer months, I actually made a valiant start at taming the wild jungles of my library. I separated piles of wheat from piles of chaff – and bibliophiles across the land may well cry that I actually ripped out a few pages of colonial lots from much larger auction catalogues (dumping some 50 linear feet of auction catalogues in a recycling bin, freeing up some of the most valuable real estate in existence – shelf space!). And while I could marvel at those offerings of glittering gold, interesting patterns and fascinating federal coinages, I will really never look at those sections in detail – once the copper bug hits, one really doesn't venture off into the so-called "precious" metals (though, of course, we know that copper is the most precious of all).

And also like most collectors, I found myself constantly distracted in the cleaning process. Pulling a book from the shelf and sitting on the floor, the minutes would fly by as I read a few pages, then a few more, then a few more. Finding things I forgot I owned, books and journals I doubt I have ever read – time for that "down the road," though as Robert Frost noted, "Yet knowing how way leads on to way / I doubted if I should ever come back." There are always new books coming out, new things to read, and moments with a musty book of old are increasingly rare. But no, what harm with another hour or two of reading do? Who knows what treasures I may find?

Perhaps a poem? Not quite as well-wrought as Robert Frost's immortal lines, but hey, how many poems can one find where colonial coins take something of a starring role? The following gem...errr....VF?....was found in the February, 1868 issue of *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine* (Volume 1, Number 11, page 102), from a reprint set issued by numismatic literature dealer Charlie Davis in 1996 – original sets being extremely rare and even incomplete sets are seldom offered, so this fine-quality reprint about the only way today's collector can have all issues of this informative, sometimes chatty, sometimes controversial magazine; indeed, the ONLY complete set known was in the Harry Bass library and was sold by George Kolbe for \$3500, not bad for a set that has just 62 issues in it, ranging from just 8 to 24 pages! While we will probably never know who "Copper" was, one can only wonder if someone like Crosby.

Bushnell, Parmalee or Hall had turned their hand to versifying while they sat in their library, a glass of brandy and a cigar in hand, contemplating the fact that they, too, were running out of shelf space for their own books and catalogues.

For those who don't have this volume handy, I've transcribed the poem below – keeping the original spelling and punctuation. For the colonial purist, suffer through the first two stanzas and you will be rewarded in the final one!

The Cent Hunter An Irregular and Original Epic By Copper

Old cents, old cents, old cents!

Of ancient date and rare!

Old cents, old cents, old cents!

Have you any old cents to spare?

The cent-hunter cries as he rapidly flies,

From shop to shop and inwardly sighs,

For rusty old coppers of ancient dies!

If you are in doubt,

This truth about,

And wish for further proof to come out,

Stand here with me,

And soon you will see

The cent-hunters start, all professions and trades,

From the wielders of pens to the wielders of spades!

Old cents, old cents, old cents!

Of Uncle Sam's coinage nice,
Old cents, old cents, old cents!
Oh these are the pearls of great price.

The teacher, forgetting his Grammar and Greek,
Goes searching for coppers six days in a week,
And would not object to the fours and the sevens
Should they come in is way
On so solemn a day

Set apart to prepare for our rest in the Heavens!
The "Doctor" leaves his place to call

On shopkeepers their coppers to overhaul,
Off into this street like a maniac starts,
Waylays and besieges the Pedlar's carts
The merchants of the street, who hate aristocracy
Sell the best goods and believe in democracy
With a relish as fine
As a judge for his wine,
Start off in the pursuit of a good "ninety-nine!"
The son of old Crispin his apron lets fall,
Drops his lap-stone, his hammer and awl
And soon you will see
Him returning in glee
With a "nine" or a "six" or a "twenty-three,"
A "four" or "fourteen" as the case may be!

And the editor dropping his scissors and pen, Goes searching for coppers with common men! Carefully gathering piece by piece, And values them more than the Golden Fleece! See how they gather them up in piles, Colonial coppers of various styles. "Franklins" and "Washingtons," rusty and old, Covered with verdigris, dust and mould, "Connecticuts" covered with scratches and dents, And the famous old Indian "Massachusetts cents" With devices unlike as the pigeon and stork, Join their scar-covered brethren of "Jersey" and "York!" Then comes the Vermonts of value untold, With dust-covered visage, audacious and bold, And taketh its place with the gathering hosts, With "Auctori Vermon" dimly seen through the mould, As Ossian saw starts through the forms of his ghosts! The strife being ended, the company joins In singing the praises of old copper coins, And this is the song as I heard it sung, As the coppers were into their coffers flung!

JOHN ADAMS TO RECEIVE THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY'S HUNTINGTON AWARD

(From the Editor's Desk)

It's always exciting when a C4 member is recognized by the numismatic community at large. It is specially significant when that recognition comes in the form of one of its most prestigious awards. The Trustees of the ANS have voted to honor fellow C4 member, John Adams, with the Archer Huntington Award in recognition of his outstanding career contributions to numismatic scholarship.

John is no stranger to many in C4. He has attended and spoken at our conventions, participated in the placement of the historic marker at the site of John Hull's mint in Boston, written books relating to early American numismatics and contributed articles to the C4 Newsletter and The Colonial Newsletter.

The body of John's work is extensive and includes, among many items, widely-respected and often-referenced bibliographical writings on large cents and numismatic literature. Over the last fifteen years, he has focused primarily on American and European medals. His 1999 book, "The Indian Peace Medals of George III, or, His Majesty's Sometimes Allies," greatly expanded our knowledge of the series with careful and thoughtful analyses. He subsequently used a historical approach in writing "The Medals of John Law and the Mississippi System," a work that has become the standard for medals satirizing that early eighteenth century financial crisis. With Anne Bentley, John wrote "Comitia Americana and Related Medals: Underappreciated Monuments to Our Heritage" (2007), now the definitive historical and numismatic study on the subject. With Fernando Chao and in collaboration with Anne Bentley, he followed in 2010 with "Medallic Portraits of Admiral Vernon: Medals Sometimes Lie."

In addition to these great books, the body of his work includes many contributions to conference proceedings, journals and other publications. He has been a Trustee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where he was instrumental in conserving its coin cabinet, and as President of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society and the Medal Collectors of America. He has long been involved as editor of the popular, well-informed "The MCA Advisory" publication. He is a Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society and of the American Numismatic Society where he also served on its Board of Trustees and was an active Chairman of the Library Committee.

Borrowing from the ANS press release of February 18, the Chairman of the Society's Huntington Committee, Dr. Jere Bacharach, described the honoree with the following words: "What distinguishes John Adams from other writers is his passion for history, a beautiful, academically correct writing style, and diligence in seeking out overlooked historical and numismatic sources."

The award ceremony will take place at the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston, on Saturday, April 26, and will include John's presentation of the Silvia Mani

Hurter Memorial Lecture, titled "A Recidivist Collector," followed by a reception in his honor. For more information contact Joanne Isaac at 212.571.4470 ext. 112 or isaac@numismatics.org.

CONGRATULATIONS, JOHN ADAMS, FOR THIS WELL-DESERVED HONOR!



C4 members (L to R), John Adams, then C4 President, Ray Williams, and Dr. Louis Jordan at the 2008 dedication of a plaque marking the site of John Hull's mint in Boston. (Diane Williams photo)

COIN SHOW SECURITY

(COL Steven Ellsworth)

COL Steven Ellsworth, a noted expert on security, has issued his "The Best of the Best in Coin Show Security for 2013." This may be of importance to both dealers and attendees. Quoting from his report:

- American Numismatic Association Worlds Fair of Money Show, Chicago, IL. They do it right. Security was continually provided by uniformed Police and plain clothes private security. Security was provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. All security officers are tied into a monitored communication net. Registration and name tags were required for all attendees. The ANA staff and board is given special recognition this year for their proactive efforts to reduce crime and improve the safety of its members and staff and the entire hobby through their continued educational efforts. Much has gone on behind the scenes that the public may never know or see but the efforts of the ANA are beginning to take effect. Never in the previous 110 years of its existence has the ANA actively done more to increase the awareness and education to help reduce the threat of crime as this organization has and deserves to be commended.
- Bay State Coin Show (C4), Marlboro, MA. The show is at a new location and security adjusted quickly to the changed venue. Security is continually provided by a private security firm and several off-duty duty law enforcement. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and Loading is under watchful eyes of security personnel. Security personnel continually walk the show floor to discourage shoplifting. All security officers are tied into a monitored communication net. A registration fee and nametags were required for all attendees.
- Blue Ridge Numismatic Association, Dalton, GA Security is continually provided by off-duty uniformed Walker County Sheriffs, off duty GBI agents & private security. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and Loading is under watchful eyes of security personnel. Security personnel continually walk the show floor to discourage shoplifting. Registration and nametags were required for all attendees.
- Florida United Numismatist Convention, Orlando, FL Security is provided by a private security contractor and supplemented by numerous off-duty uniformed Orange County police. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Security is triple layered with uniformed, plain clothes and video surveillance. Parking areas are also patrolled before, during and following the show. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees. As one of the largest shows in the country, they always set a good example. The amount of resources devoted for security at this show is impressive.
- Georgia State Numismatic Association, Dalton, GA. Security is continual provided by off-duty uniformed Walker County Sheriffs, off duty GBl agents and

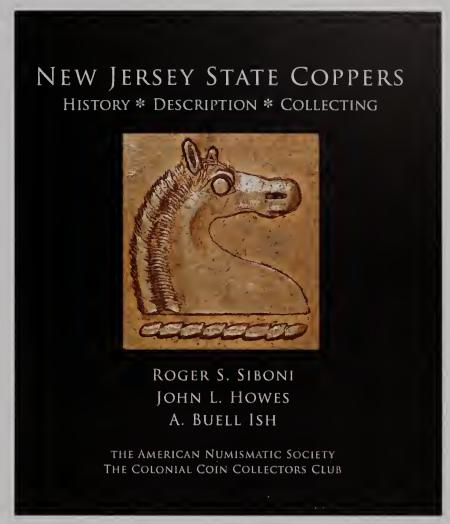
- private security. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Unloading and Loading is under watchful security personnel. Security personnel continually walk the show floor to discourage shoplifting. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
- Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists (PAN), Monroeville, PA. Security is provided by a private security firm wearing distinctive company clothing of armed personnel. Security is provided in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown. Registration and nametags were required for all attendees. Unloading and Loading is under watchful eyes of security personnel. As with all shows, collectors and dealers leaving the watchful eyes of show security must immediately implement their own individual plan on their remaining travel to avoid theft.
- Texas Numismatic Association, Fort Worth, TX Security is provided by Doug Davis of Numismatic Crime Information Center and off duty Fort Worth Sheriff Deputies. Security is excellent from setup to breakdown with both uniform and plan clothes officers keeping constant vigilance of the bourse, parking areas, entrances and exits of the facility. Officers are well equipped with all the necessary weapons and equipment to handle most any incident. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
- South Carolina State Show, Greenville, SC. Security is provided by South Carolina Constables and retired South Carolina State Troopers. Security is vigilant in and out of the facility during set up and breakdown and is continuous during the show. Officers are equipped with additional assault weapons and equipment at night. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
- <u>Virginia Beach Coin Show, Virginia Beach, VA</u> Security is continually provided by uniformed Virginia Beach Police. Unloading and loading of the convention center is observed by a police presence and provides better than average security for dealers un-loading and loading. Several of the officers are instructors at nearby Academe (formally Blackwater) where security is a religion. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees.
- Weyers Cave, VA. Security is provided by off-duty plain clothes Augusta County Sheriff's deputies. Even though it is a small show with just 40 tables, two officers are present during the show and during setup and breakdown. Law enforcement personnel continually monitor the entrances, loading and parking areas. It is noteworthy that even in small shows, security can be taken seriously.
- Whitman Baltimore Coin & Currency Convention, Baltimore, MD. Security is continually provided by private security and uniformed Baltimore City Police. Unloading and loading is in a gated section of the convention center and provides better than average security for dealers un-loading and loading. All security officers are tied into a monitored communication net. Registration and nametags are required for all attendees. This show has grown to one the largest in the country and their security has adjusted accordingly.

DEALER SETUP COMMITMENTS FOR THE 2014 CONVENTION NEEDED NOW

OCTOBER 30-NOVEMBER 2, 2014

One of nicest features of the Boston C4 conventions was a separate C4 dealer area. As many dealers have a regular location in Baltimore, it has been difficult to recreate. The club has a hold on 6 corner table spots opposite and near the C4 gathering area for a few months. C4 will offer a corner table in this space to member dealers (who deal primarily in colonial coins and paper or early copper) at \$550 and half-a-corner at \$275 (shared). We need a number of commitments NOW make dealer economically possible for C4 or we will have to release the table space to Whitman, rescind the special rates and forever lose the special C4 section that many of our members have requested and enjoy.

Please contact Dennis Wierzba at 781.424.4206 or at sscrosbyl@gmail.com to commit for space or further information. If needed, I will help with the application and sales tax forms required by Whitman. I will be the point-of-contact with Whitman for this special C4 location. Thanks, in advance, for supporting the C4 Convention in 2014.



With a forward by Michael Hodder

Andrew Meadows, Deputy Director of the American Numismatic Society, has indicated that the long-awaited book on New Jersey coppers authored by Roger Siboni, Jack Howes, and Buell Ish and co-published by ANS and C4 is now available. Pricing for the volume, exclusive of shipping costs, will be \$235 full price -- but \$165 for ANS and C4 members. Purchases may be made by mail (via a form that can be downloaded) or directly through the ANS website using either PayPal or credit card.

HONORIAL AND MEMORIAL FUNDS

The Board has established Honorial and Memorial Funds into which money can be donated from members and non-members of C4 in memory of an individual or in honor of an occasion. Currently there are two funds that one can donate into, the Educational Fund and the Library Fund. If you are interested in donating money to these funds, please find the application for donation on the C4 website.

COLONIAL COIN COLLECTOR CLUB RESEARCH GRANTS AVAILABLE

C4 has just recently launched a new program designed to award grants of up to \$1500 for original research. The purpose of these research grants is to provide C4 members financial support to conduct original research on Colonial Coins, Colonial Currency or related topics that results in an article submitted for publication in the C4 Newsletter. If you are interested in applying for a grant, please fill out the Research Application located on the Website and submit it to:

James P. Rosen, MD 9 Seminole Way Bloomfield, CT 06002

Please be sure to fill out the application completely, and read the Description of Research Project and Maximum Grant Award. Also, be cognizant of what the grant covers. Although these grants are for all C4 members, we would hope that those who apply are in need of financial support for their research.

COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4). The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for \$50 plus \$4.00 p&h for members or \$75 plus \$4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are \$10 for the first and \$8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073-956 dughistory@juno.com 609-261-6662 (Home)

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following three books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis, Numismatic Literature, P.O. Box 547, Wenham, MA 01984; Tel: 978-468-2933; Fax: (978) 468 7893; email: numislit@aol.com.

- (1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002.
- (2) Vlack, Robert. An Illustrated Catalogue of the French Billon Coinage in the Americas, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2004.
- (3) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724)*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007.
- (4) Martin, Sydney. The Rosa Americana Copinage of William Wood, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012.

The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork: http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob..http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts.

The Silver Coins of Massachusetts by Christopher J. Salmon is a splendidly illustrated review of the silver coins of Massachusetts, employing the latest historical and numismatic evidence as well as novel scientific analysis. Minting techniques are explored in detail. All varieties of the coinage are newly classified with a consistent yet flexible taxonomic system that lists the varieties in chronological order and can readily accommodate potential future discoveries. The system allows an appreciation for how varieties evolved and the relative degree of change that occurred at each step. It is designed to be as simple as possible without oversimplifying, with all varieties named according to their obverse and reverse dies. The book includes a fully illustrated atlas that details important characteristic features. The last part of the atlas displays each variety at actual size to aid in attribution. Regardless of your specialty, adding a Massachusetts Shilling to your collection is always a welcome event. Consider adding this book to your library. To order, call Megan at ANS with your credit card at 212-571-4470 ext 117.

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently \$25.00 for Regular Membership and \$10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age). They are payable on a calendar year basis... due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or \$625.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer PO Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner... It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

NEW RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or give a call.

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jim Rosen. The new provisional members, with their home states, are:

Dennis Burkey – VA	Evangelos Poulos – FL
Glenn Coleman – MD	James Rehmus – OH
Dan Lesicko – IL	Paul St. Pierre – WA
Skyler Liechty – TX	Courtney Pitz – MD
Jason Lovett – MA	Sharon Stosur – IL
Don Mituzas - NY	

MEMORIAL SITE

C4 has decided that we would like to honor those who have passed away by placing their name on a Memorial Page in our *Newsletter* and on our Website. If you know of any club member who has passed way, please send their information such as their age, collecting habits, where they lived and anything else you would like to Editor Syd Martin at simartin5@comcast.net and to Website manager Stan Stephens at sstephens@hsc.wvu.edu. We note the passing of Richard Doty (1942-2013), senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection on 2 June 2013.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	l issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	\$200	\$300	\$450	\$600	6" x 9"
1/2 page	\$125	\$180	\$250	\$350	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally \$200 additional). If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional \$10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.



COLONIAL VIRGINIA COPPERS: I am collecting all information, images and data on colonial Virginian coppers. Please share with me your photos of counterstamped, defaced, or unusual coppers. In addition copies of any stories, old newsprint articles or papers relating to the Virginians would be appreciated. Thank you. You can contact me at rogermoore435@yahoo.com. Thank you!! Roger Moore



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My book is available directly from Krause Publishing or from Internet sellers like Amazon.com. It is not expensive, and I think C4 members will like this book.

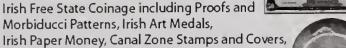
\$ ♦ The Earliest American Coppers. Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish Halfpence and Farthings. My personal collections built over the past decade are now for sale. We now have a webpage up and running with most coins imaged and priced. More will go up from time to time. I also have some Colonials and Spanish American Colonials-Cobs up. There are currently about 12 categories populated with coins for sale, they are; British George II, British George III, Irish George II, Irish George III, Counterstamps, Cast Ctfts, Mules, Errors, Regal's Colonials and Cobs. In the near future I will be adding some interesting Misc. I am still selling CD's of my collections, the details are on the webpages. Postage is always free for C4 and EAC members. Please use the savings towards next years dues ;-). Please visit the webpages and feel free to email with any questions.

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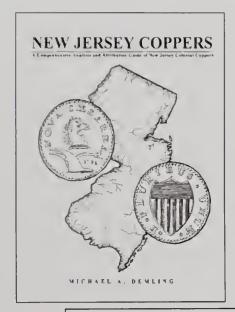
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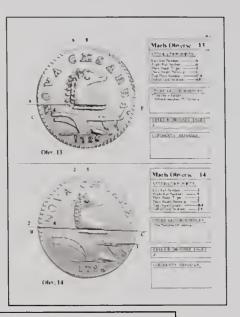
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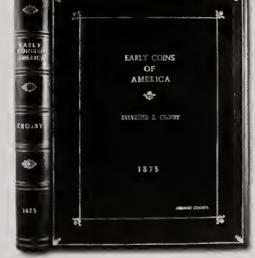
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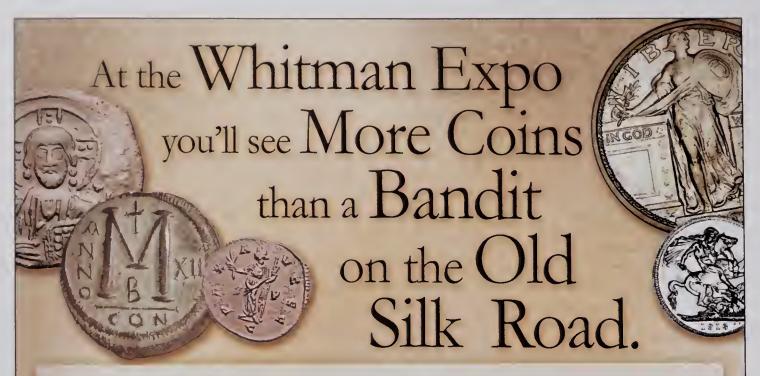
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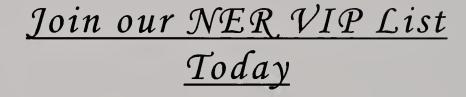
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